

A Sociological Look at Housing Inequality in Dayton, OH

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Variation in communities across Dayton:

- Ineligibility for mortgage.
 - Concentration of renter-occupied housing.
- Occupiers leave community as industry leaves.
 - Concentration of vacant housing.
- Historical context to demographic geography.
 - Concentration of different racial groups.
- Concentration of families below the national poverty line.

Implications:

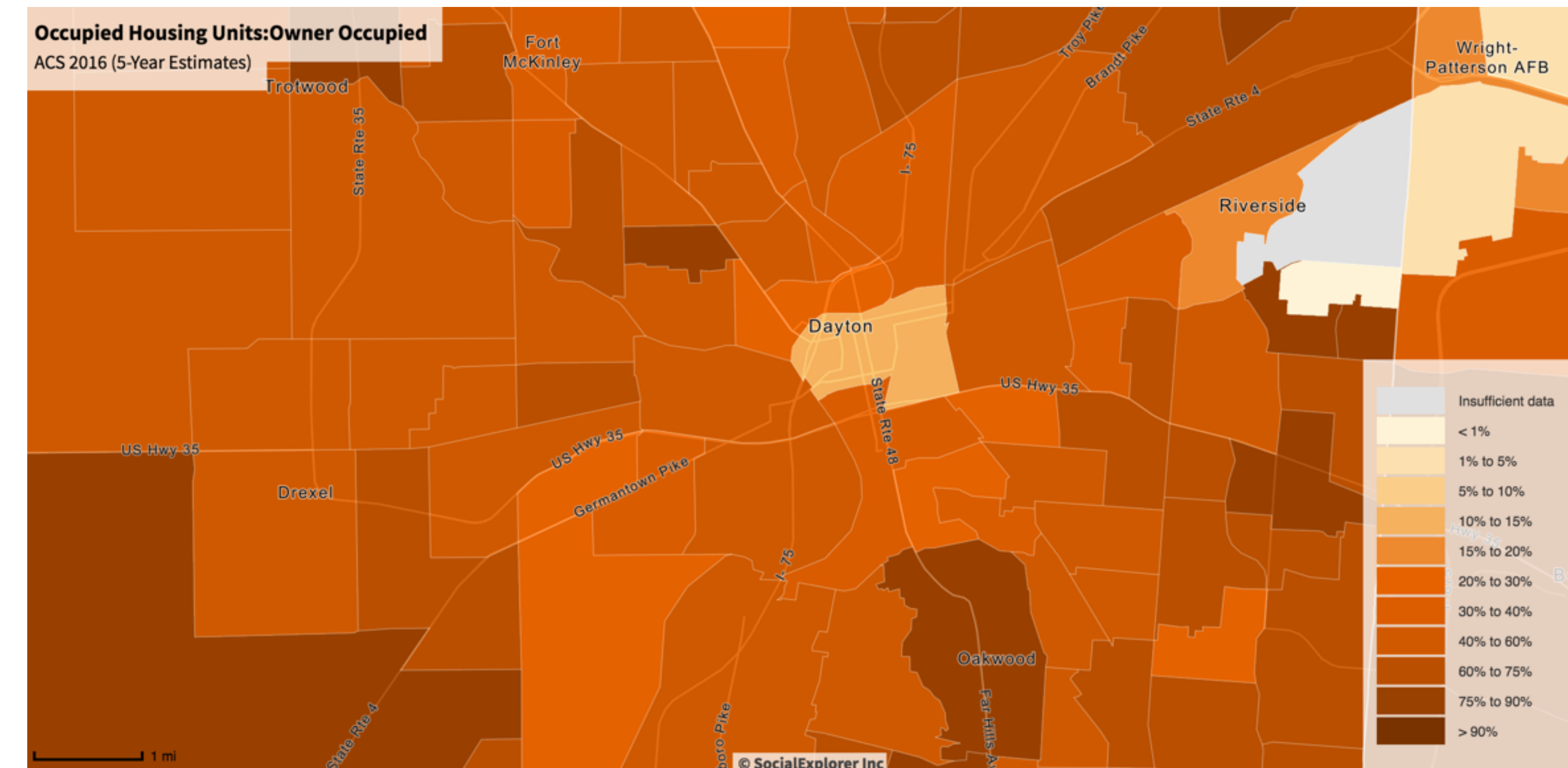
- Drastic tax base and access to education disparity compared with surrounding towns.
- Likelihood for social and economic mobility is affected by housing quality and location.
- Enormous wealth disparity between renters and homeowners.

Proposal:

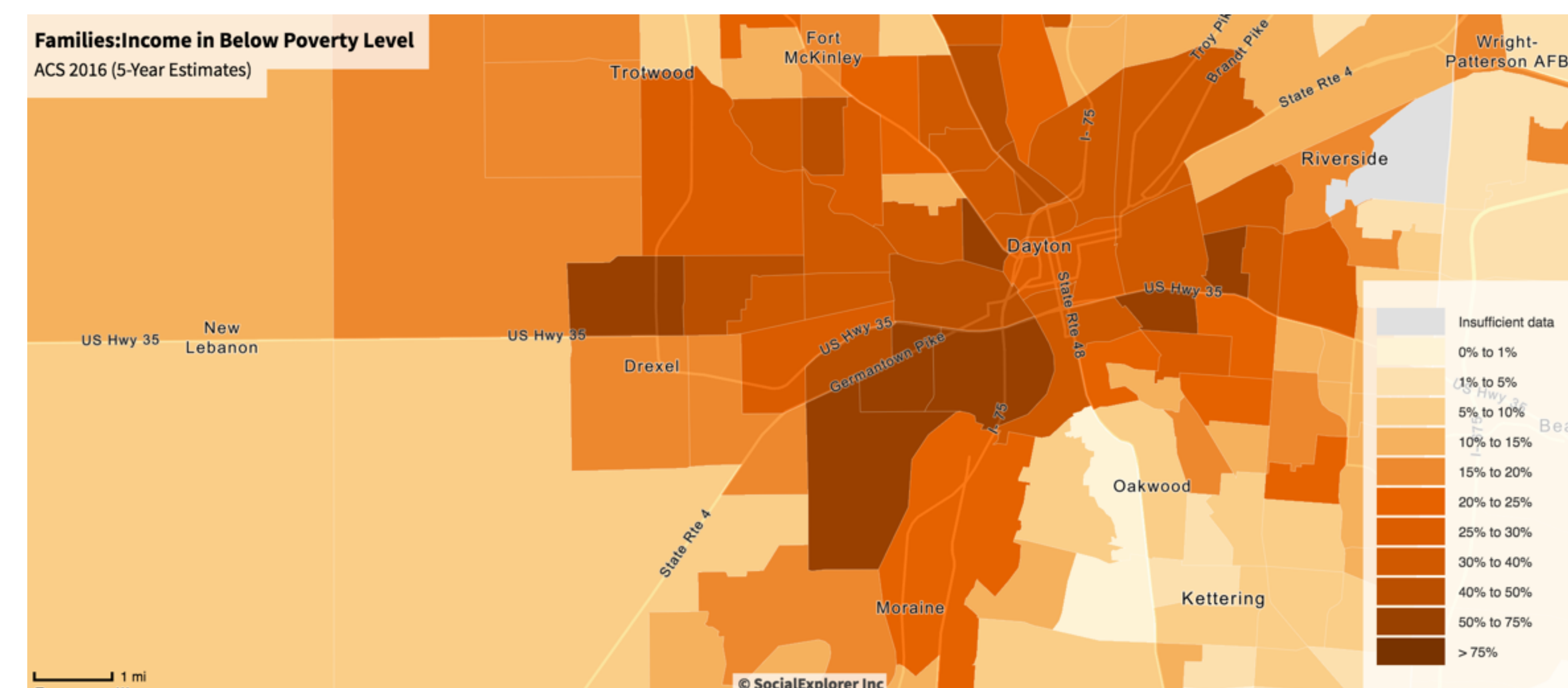
- Public education reform reducing disparity in district funding.
 - Supplemental funds from state tax.

References:

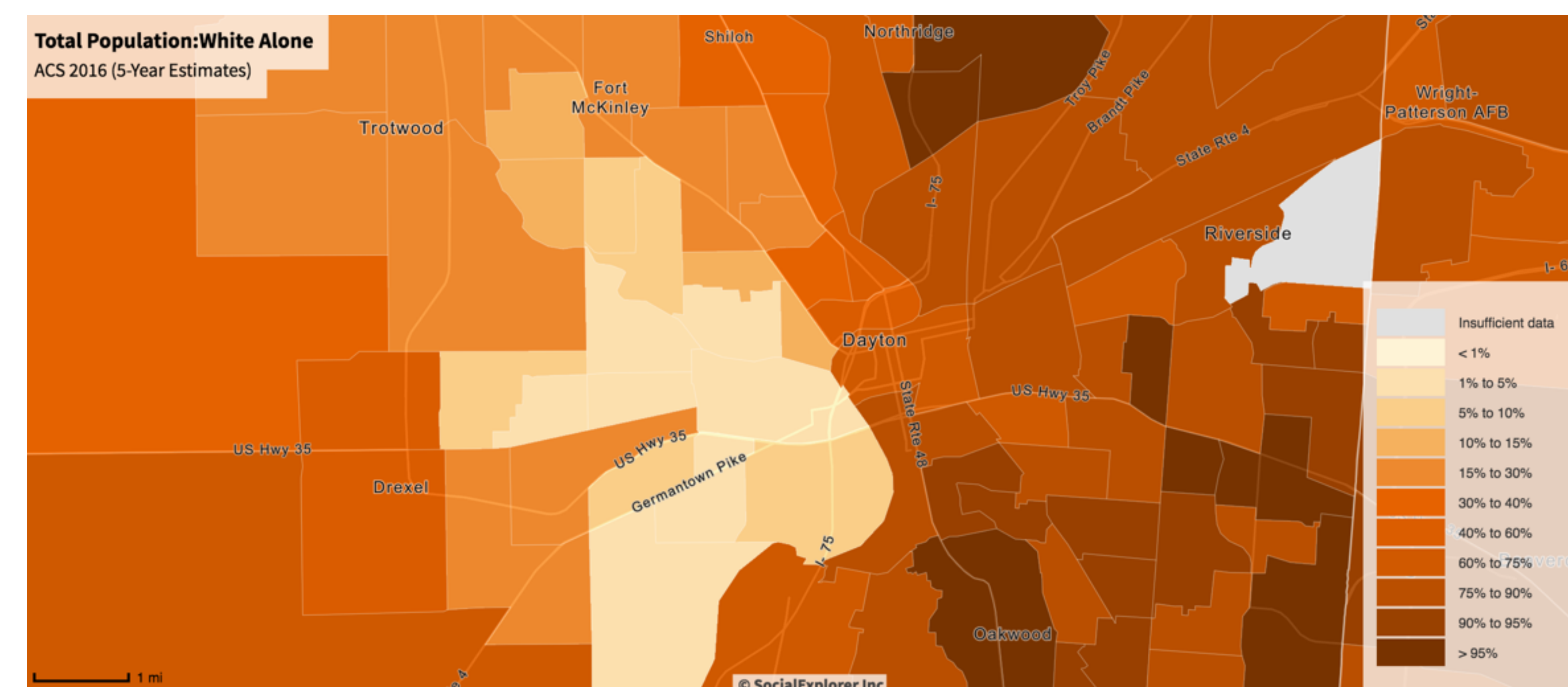
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- Iceland, John. Poverty in America: a Handbook. University of California Press, 2013.
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- United States, Census Bureau, "Annual Community Survey." Annual Community Survey, 2016. Social Explorer.



- Conflict Theory -



- Functionalist Theory -



• Building of I-75 through Dayton.

- "Dayton used to be a flourishing manufacturing city and a booming town with lots of entertainment, but after I-75 came - that's what broke up the whole city as far as I'm concerned." - Mary Varnado, *The Facing Project*

• Local industry going overseas.

- "NCR had its headquarters over by UD. They had buildings and buildings and buildings. GM used to have all kinds of factories, too. We didn't have to go downtown. We had everything we needed right here. But then the factories moved one by one to other countries." - Mama Nozipo Glenn, *The Facing Project*

• Departure of surrounding towns from city limits (Kettering, Beavercreek, etc.)

- Kettering became a city in 1955. Beavercreek became a city in 1980. Affluent towns leaving city limits leads to disparity in local tax bases used to fund public education.